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to the administration, and right to establish the British of 1876
and to do what it pleases. This is the fundamental condition of the
SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.] [CONFIDENTIAL.

Government of India to the Government of A
SELECTIONS

from the Government of India to the Government of A
Government of India to the Government of A

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

of two and half million and a half lakhs
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

of about one thousand and five hundred and fifty thousand
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

of about one thousand and five hundred and fifty thousand
UPPER AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

of about one thousand and five hundred and fifty thousand
Received up to 29th December, 1876.

of about one thousand and five hundred and fifty thousand
POLITICAL.

of about one thousand and five hundred and fifty thousand
GENERAL,

The Headmaster of the Scotch Mission School at Sialkot,
in an article communicated to the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the
23rd December, remonstrates against the adoption of the title
of Qaisar-i-Hind which has been suggested by Sir William
Muir as the oriental version of the English Empress of India.
To a native, especially of the Hindu community, which forms
the vast majority of the Indian population, the title of Qaisar-i-
Hind is as foreign and unintelligible as that of the Empress of
India, and thus fails to answer the purpose which Her Majesty
has in view. It is the ardent wish of Her Majesty that her
new title should be used familiarly by all her subjects, whether
educated or illiterate. But the title of Qaisar-i-Hind will be
understood by a few learned writers, and will never gain
currency among the masses. This title is unhappy on another
ground. It is wholly of Arabic or Persian origin, and thus

serves to remind the Hindus of their past misfortunes under their Muhammadan conquerors. The Sanskrit title of Syamānandarāj would have been sufficient for all purposes.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akbar* of the 24th December, after advertizing to the benefits which the English Government has conferred on the people of India, makes a suggestion for the favourable consideration of the Government. In honour of the assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty, the Government should allow the chiefs of annexed states to return to those states, and take up their residence there on increased pensions. This indulgence should be shown to such of the deposed chiefs at least as surrendered their states to the English Government without any opposition or bloodshed,—as for instance, the ex-nawáb of Oudh, Maharája Dalíp Singh, the ex-rajas of Satara and Nagpur, and so forth. There is nothing to be urged against this measure, but its trifling additional cost. It strongly commands itself on political considerations, for it would have no trifling effect in securing the loyalty of the chiefs concerned, and adding to the popularity of the British rule among the people.

The *Kánnamak* of the 25th December publishes a communication in verse from a respectable inhabitant of Haidarabad, commenting on the assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty. The writer is at a loss to understand why Her Majesty has assumed the title of Sháhínszáh. She would find it a difficult job to become Sháhínszáh of Europe; and with regard to India the title has no meaning; for India has no sháhs. Bengal has been laid waste; Madras spoiled of its splendour; Oudh, Cawnpore, and the Panjáb have all been ruined; Nagpur and Mysore deprived of their sovereigns; Holkar's country almost the work of the Mahárasás; the Mahratta kingdom prostrated; the Marathas have claimed Bároda; the Mahrattas still have persisted with the last Bároda; if the title Sháhínszáh bears any signification, it is representative of these ancient dynasties which have exploded in the triumphs of their ambition.

This would be real justice, but millions demand their rights in no
privy council or committee of state. The *Punjabi-Akhbar* of the 23rd December, in advertisement
to the reprimand dealt by Lord Lytton to the High Court
in connection with the Fuller case, and to the subsequent
assertion of its independence by the High Court in oppo-
sition to His Lordship, remarks that Her Majesty has
expressed her approval of the just action of the Viceroy.
It is preposterous to suppose that Her Majesty has not
all along been as kind to her Indian subjects as she is
now. No doubt the ministers of England were not so well
disposed towards the natives before as they are now; that
they have been informed of the loyalty and attachment of the
natives to the English Government by His Royal Highness
the Prince of Wales on his return from his Indian visit.
The minute recorded by Lord Lytton in the Fuller case, and
the assumption of the title of Empress of India by the Queen,
are but the outcome of this visit. This very visit has also
prevailed upon the English ministers to look with an eye of
equality upon Englishmen and natives. It may be reason-
ably hoped that the natives will gradually contrive to attain
all their rights and privileges, and all their wrongs and griev-
ances will be redressed. The gratitude of the natives is due
to the Government for all this kindness and favour. The
Government should carefully continue in the same impartial
policy.

A correspondent of the *Oudh-Akhbar* of the 24th Decem-
ber, in an article headed "Which is in the wrong?" says that
the parliament of England consists exclusively of seven
hundred English members. Her dependencies, including
India with its enormous population of two hundred and fifty
millions, do not account for a single member. But the infant
parliament of Turkey is made up of nine hundred and twenty
members of different tribes and creeds. Now observe the vast
difference between the policies of the two countries, and say

mother England twists on Banks. If Turkey is now in error, we are mighty glad to know that the Government has not in error. But if the reverse is the case, it is a matter of regret that the prejudiced and uncivilized Turk surpasses the civilized and enlightened Englishman. But let by-gones be by-gones. It is not very good for England to follow the example of the Porte, whether it is right or wrong; this is my way of thinking. I cannot sit with Gravity throned, and watch my friends a-drink.
Is the Indian a slave or an animal? Has he no rights? Does he not pay an annual tribute of 57 crores of rupees? It is really a painful mystery that the thirty million people of England are represented by seven hundred men at the Parliament, and the two hundred and fifty millions of India by none at all. England's motto at present is the verse,

"I marvel much that those whose face exceeds the moon in splendour,
Should boast, O King, a heart that mocks at adamant as tender."

"O Turkish maid, I know not how one should sing thy graces;
My beauty is the envy of India's fairest faces."

GABUL.

The *Patiala Akhbar* of the 25th December says that it appears from newspapers that a Russian envoy has arrived in Kabul on a curious mission. Russia has offered the Amir a crore of rupees if he will allow her armies to march without opposition through his territories to India. Russia also promises to cede all the country as far as the Jhelum, which was once in the possession of Dost Muhammad, to the Amir. This offer is said to be motivated by traditional animosity. It is not easy to see how Russia can afford to pay the Amir a crore of rupees, while her liabilities amount to Rs. 8,80,00,00,000. But India's foreign policy is a matter of serious difficulty to India, because it looks like this that the Amir is likely to enter into such agreements with the Russians as will bring him into collision with the British Government. When the Amir goes to England, the magnificence and magnificence of his journey will be shown.

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of the Amir's ambition. On being told that the Amir's treasury contained seven crores of rupees to assist the Amir could not conceive how a ruler with such a vast amount of money at his disposal could owe allegiance to another. The Amir said if he had only one crore of rupees he would conquer Russia, and his emotion clearly indicated the truth and sincerity of his words. It may thus be seen that the temptation offered by Russia will be too strong for the Amir to withstand. The English Government should, therefore, try by an increase of familiarity and friendship with the Amir to prevent him from entering into any terms with Russia. In case of a friendly alliance between Russia and Cabul, horrible difficulties will arise in India, which it will be no easy matter to surmount.

The *Najm ul Akbar* of the 16th December says that it appears from the *Delhi Gazette* that the reply, which the Amir of Cabul gave to the Government of India's invitation to the Delhi darbár, was couched in very insolent terms. The substance of the reply, put as courteously as possible, amounts to this, that the journey to Delhi is no trifle; but, if the Government of India will give the Amir two crores of rupees in a lump sum, and pay him four lakhs of rupees per month, he can come to the darbars which that Government is so fond of holding. What he now gets from the Government is a recompence for maintaining peace and order on the frontier, and not a stipend for service.

The editor cannot persuade himself that the Amir wants to quarrel with his old and obliging ally, the Government of India. He is said to have been influenced by Russia, but as a matter of fact there are 10,000 Afghan soldiers ready for a Russian war on behalf of Turkey. The truth seems to be, as some newspapers have reported, that the Amir was prevented from attending by ill health.

The *Journal* of the 24th December finds fault with the English Government for having written a telegram to the

the arrival of Amrit Dost Muhammad, which repeatedly urged on the Government the necessity of stationing a strong military force on the frontier, with the ostensible object of impeding the progress of Russian aggression in Asia, but in reality to awe the Amir and otherwise to fix his alliance with the Indian Government. The Government should not so lightly have forgotten the circumstances and difficulties of the Cabul campaign in the time of Amir Dost Muhammad. Amir Shir Ali long continued to play a double part between his two powerful neighbours, the Czar of Russia and the Government of India, but now unusual pressure having been brought to bear upon him by Russia, he naturally leans in that direction. The frequent visits which the Russian Envoy pays to Cabul, the hearty welcome accorded to him by the Afghans, and the long private interviews which Mr. Lawrance has with the Amir, are no insignificant facts. Nothing which had been anticipated has come to pass. These things have evidently prompted the English Government from its perfunctory temporising. The Government has been put to no small expense in celebrating the ceremony in honour of the assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty. It is not without a feeling of regret that the Indian tax-payer will defray the cost of the impending Cabul campaign. However, the people will be not a little delighted when the next durbar will be held to give significance to the conquest of Cabul. Here the editor reprints the translation, from the *Shola-i-Tur*, of the *Delli Gazette's* paragraph about the Amir's answer and the probability of an invasion of Afghanistan by an army corps of 25,000 men under the Commander-in-Chief.

INDIA'S NATIVE STATES.
The correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 23rd December, 1857, severely criticises the administration of the Council of Regency at Patiala. The policy of the council is to collect revenues and settle accounts. Their chief pleasure consists in upsetting the administration of the late Maharaja, who did much for the welfare and development of the state as well as for the welfare of the people, and in supporting the

experienced and foolish servants of the state by their own
factions. One such Nizam-i-Khan, who with a party of his
own private soldiers, was appointed to command a force of 5000
the Nawâb of Amrâkot, who is older in the same man, who
was once a diwan in the time of the late Mahâraja. He plot-
ted against the life of the late Mahâraja, and on being convicted
of treason, was discharged from the service, and all his estate
was confiscated. It is not yet too late for the Government to
become aware of its blunder, and take steps to keep up the old
administration of the state.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 26th December draws the atten-
tion of the Nawâb of Tonk to the reports so frequently spread
about the maladministration of his state. If the reports are
not altogether unfounded, the Nawâb should endeavour to
remove all cause of complaint. A strange rumour, says the
editor, has been set afloat regarding the state. It is said that
the misgovernment, tyranny, and severity of the Nawâb have
forced the Government officers to make an inquiry into the
matter; and that the Nawâb, seeing no successful way of vindi-
cating his conduct, has tendered his resignation of the throne;
which has been recommended by the legal officers to the
Supreme Government. The Nawâb has been conducting the
administration in utter disregard of the counsel of the legal
officers. The state will be brought under British administra-
tion, neither of the two sons of the Nawâb being capable of
being entrusted with the affairs of the state. The elder one
is afflicted with leprosy, and the younger one is weak and
low-spirited.

A correspondent of the *Nasir-ul-Akhbâr* of the 21st
December, writing from the Punjab, complains that no man
living in a native state is so foolish as to correspond with any
newspaper now-a-days. Every one knows very well that he
will get into a snare, if he impinges the administration of
the state, or publishes any indiscretions of aught that is
regarded as serious offence, and it is punishment inflicted not
to the offender, but to the correspondent. This is the case in the

and in the British territories, Hindoo and Muslim, have been in some
of the native states, and in the British territories, and transacting no
intercourse with each other, in India, in the British territories, within one month,
will be liable to punishment, placing the relations between native
and English, that which prevails on a better footing. It should be
noted that, in India, in the British territories, will take any legal steps
against a proprietor or editor of a newspaper, without
previously obtaining the sanction of the Government, as is the
case in British territories.

The Punjab Gazette of the 23rd December, in its corres-
pondence column, notices a case of dacoity in the village of
Guraria in Kotah. On the 25th of November last fourteen
shops of Mahajans were robbed of fifteen or sixteen thousand
rupees' worth of property.

The Army Labri of the 23rd December complains of Malhar-
rao Scindia's neglect to repair the bathing ghat at Benares,
built by him some time ago at the expense of eight or ten
lacks of rupees. The ghat is at present unfit for use. The edi-
tor censures the Maharaja for wasting his money in useless
things, while he is so stingy in useful and charitable matters.
The Maharaja has contributed not more than fifty thousand
rupees—a sum quite disproportionate to his great resources
for the relief of the famine-stricken people of the Deccan; while,
on the contrary, he has spent lakhs of rupees in giving dinners
to Europeans in Gwalior in honour of the assumption of the
title of Empress by Her Majesty. He will also give a ball to
Europeans at Delhi, which will cost him about fifty thousand
rupees.

The Koh-i-Noor of the 23rd December publishes an Urdu
version of the letter which Khwaja Khidir Rulash, who was
once a teacher to the late Mahatma of Pondicherry, addressed
the editor of the Friend of India, and which appeared in
the journal of the 4th November, 1878, of that paper. This part
of the letter is reproduced below:—
Beloved
Administrator of Khalifa Muhammad Ali Khan, and the like.

time of the late Maharaja. The Khalifa has accused the master of insolence and ingratitude to the late Maharaja, and called upon the council of regency to punish him. The editor thinks that the charges brought against master Khanda Bahadur by the Khalifa are unfounded, and considers the letter of the master to be a true account of the Khalifa's administration.

TURKEY AND THE MUSULMANS OF INDIA.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 22nd December, on the authority of his Saharanpur correspondent, says that the court at Saharanpur, to which the Mahamadams of the district applied for permission to collect subscriptions for the relief of the wounded soldiers and destitute orphans and widows in Turkey, has refused to sanction the application. The court said in reply that Turkey was not in want of any foreign aid, and that the project for the collection of subscription was based on fraudulent motives. The editor regards the decision of the court as objectionable in several points. The subscription is intended for the treatment of the wounded soldiers and relief of the distressed orphans and widows in Turkey, and not for the support of the Porte. Subscriptions are being raised for the same purpose at many large cities, as Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Madras, Hyderabad, &c., and meetings are held by Mussalmans, but the Government of India has not yet thought fit to issue any prohibitory orders. Even Englishmen have sent subscriptions from London for similar purposes to Servia: nor can the Court at Saharanpur have any valid reasons to doubt the honesty of the petitioners, who represent all classes of the Musselman community.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 23rd December directs the attention of the Government to the low scale of pay allowed to the native infantry. The present scale of pay was fixed in the infancy of the Bengal native army, when prices were very low, and has continued unaltered (excepting the slight modifications made by Lord Lawrence in 1834), although circumstances have undergone a complete revolution. The

the following language is deserved. "The work that a soldier does is not always intelligently, in which more wisdom and more energy is required. The fires of the present times are fiercer and deadlier than those that existed before. One regiment of European soldiers costs the state as much as ten regiments of native soldiers. A native soldier has to support his family. He knows nothing of the comforts of life. His inadequate pay does not allow him to provide himself with good and healthy food, as his profession requires. His pension is small in proportion. Her Majesty is no longer the Queen of Great Britain alone, she is also the Empress of India. The native soldier has now the same claims upon her kindness as the European. It is to be hoped that the first thing that the Government does in commemoration of the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty will be the improvement of the condition of the native soldier."

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 23rd December complains of the bad conduct of European soldiers. Instances of their misbehaviour towards the natives are pretty frequent. Their conduct is sometimes very gross and irritating. It is not seldom that they are found to behave culpably towards native women. To check their misbehaviour, the Government should ask their officers to warn them for the future, and invest the police and judicial officers with powers to arrest and punish them whenever they are found guilty of any offence of this kind.

A correspondent of the *Tajul Akhbar* of the 28th December severely remonstrates against the jail discipline in India, which tolerates a distinction between native and European prisoners. "A jail may be called a hell upon earth. But hell differs from a jail in one respect. Hell deals out impartial punishment and affliction to its inmates according to their sins, not according to their skins. But the jail recognises a distinction of skins and sins. The unattractive dark-skinned native is fed at a cost of half an anna per day. He has to work at the corn-mills and the oil-press, and to perform other laborious

tasks. He has to sleep on coarse matting at night in a cell, with twenty or thirty of his brethren, during all the varying seasons of the year. He is not allowed to correspond with his friends. He cannot perform his religious rites and practices. When he dies his body is disposed of with little regard to usual funeral ceremonies. But a European or even a Eurasian convict does not fare so badly in the jail. His board is delicately provided at a daily cost of four annas. He has a room to himself, furnished with a snug bed, a table, and a chair. He gets a good covering in the winter. He has a punkha in the summer, which is pulled by a dark-skinned prisoner. He is at liberty to correspond with his friends. He can amuse himself with newspapers. He can freely perform his religious rites. He has his sacred books to read, and can avail himself of the sermons of a preacher at pleasure. He has very light tasks to do, as to make envelopes, to rule paper, or at most to do writing work. If he dies in the jail he is buried in the cemetery with all the customary ceremonies by his friends. The black and the white are the creatures of one Almighty God. Both are subject to the same Queen and the same law. But why does not the jail discipline treat them equally? Justice and fair-play would demand that they should undergo the same rigorous incarceration, just as the law provides equal punishment for them. This difference of treatment in the jail is attributed to various causes by the people. Some trace it to the fact that Europeans are the conquerors and natives the conquered. Some ascribe it to the distinction of race or creed. By others Europeans are regarded as of a far more delicate constitution than the natives. Let the cause be what it may, the writer would not urge any relaxation of the severities practised on the prisoners. He would only ask that the native prisoners also should be allowed to observe their daily religious rites, as the performance of prayers, &c., and that their funeral ceremonies should be performed in a pretty decent way in accordance with their religious prejudices, if they die in prison.

The *Scindia Standard Almanac* of the 20th December complains that the measures adopted by the Government for the relief of the famine-stricken districts in the Deccan fall short of the necessities. The area in which the distress prevails in the Deccan is far larger than the one afflicted by the late Bengal famine. The former embraces in the Bombay Presidency alone about sixty-four thousand square miles, in addition to the districts of the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and part of Hyderabadi territories, while the latter was confined to forty thousand square miles. Besides, the sufferers of the Deccan were off-shore, while those of Bengal, inasmuch as there was much nobility in the Deccan to supplement the benevolent endeavours of the Government. During the time of the prevalence of the Bengal famine, the Viceroy remained in Calcutta to see that prompt and effectual measures were taken to alleviate the distresses of the sufferers. But the Governor of Bombay has assumed an air of sullen indifference at the calamity prevailing in his presidency. This is probably due to the fact that the Government of India has several times brought him into disgrace and curtailed his authority. The Government of India rejected his proposal to open railway communication between Dhondi and Manmad. This being the case, it is obvious that he will never engage in any undertaking on his own responsibility. The Collector of Kaladgi requested his permission to purchase grain for the sufferers, which he at once refused. Thus the Governor is lukewarm towards the misery of the people. The Viceroy is absorbed in the joy of the proclamation durbar. The 'home savings,' amounting to one-third of the total revenues of the Indian Government, and the enormous loss by exchange, will soon bring the riches of India to a termination. In the event of a war, which is imminent between Russia and England on the Eastern question, the famine-stricken people of the Deccan will be neglected and left to shift for themselves. The editor makes impression upon the natives' mind and committeth the

necessity of doing all they can to alleviate distress, as much as they are better suited for the task than the European foreigners, who are not so well acquainted with the country. He also publishes a letter which he has received from the Secretary to the Indapur Relief Fund Committee, giving an account of the relief rendered by the committee to the sufferers of that district.

P R E S S.

A correspondent of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 22nd December points out at great length how some of the native journalists abuse the liberty of the press. They publish false reports about the misgovernment and mal-administration of any native state, so that the chief, fearing lest the Government may be misled and alienated from him by their mischievous reports, may be compelled to shut their mouths by a suitable subsidy. They are also not seldom bribed by degraded or dismissed officers of native states to abuse their liberty in their favour. Suppose a high official of a native state is for some reason or other justly compelled by the chief to resign his office, he at once puts himself in communication with the editor of a venal native newspaper. The editor is paid by him to condemn his successor's policy and extol his own. The Government should therefore be extremely cautious in receiving any reports and criticisms of the native press. It should never act upon them in haste, or begin to institute open inquiries into the conduct of the chief complained against, the unfortunate effect of which will be that it will ceaselessly displease and vex the chief by appearing to doubt his honesty and sagacity. The Government should warn the kind of journalists the writer has been speaking of in a way that may not clash with their liberty, that they may be induced to exercise scrupulous care in what they publish, either themselves or on the authority of their correspondents.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Vekhāt* of the 23rd December complains that a man, who lately celebrated a mar-

rience, and brother. Discontented with British rule, and spent about four lakhs of rupees by his wife and wife throughout the Kutch, Junagadh, and Jamnagar districts—as barbers, bazaars, &c., &c.—for punishment without making any effective remonstration. It is matter of deep regret that the English civilization has not yet affected the rich pottery of the land; though the Government, overlooking their words and deeds, honours them with seats at royal darbars.

A correspondent of the *Urdu Akhbár* of the 23rd December complains that there are only three savings banks in Berar—at Akola, Omraoti, and Khamgaon; hence great inconvenience is experienced by the people of villages and towns when they wish to deposit their money in a savings bank. The Government should, therefore, empower tahsildars to receive money from the people and grant them receipts like savings banks.

The *Bachcha Mahrat* of the 22nd December, in its correspondence columns, regrets to mention that a certain Collector shot a woman instead of a deer at Baroda. It is not likely that the Collector intentionally killed the woman. But, at all events, had such a deed been committed by a native, it is not easy to know what measures would have been adopted.

The *Najmul Akhbár*, Meenut, of the 15th December, in its docket news columns, notices two instances of robbery. Within the first fortnight of December two carriages of travellers were plundered in manza Jâni, and one hundred rupees' worth of property was carried away. This is the same manza where the mail was lately plundered. The robbery of the mail has been traced to the Brahmans of Parichatgah. Some satisfactory arrangements should be made to check these frequent occurrences in that manza.

A correspondent of the *Urdu Akhbár* of the 23rd December complains that Mr. Macintosh, the Headmaster of the

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Chancery High School, and the punishment of a student.
What has been done to him? What has been done to the students?
The student is the son of a responsible citizen of this city.
A suit is about to be brought against him. He is to stand trial
in the criminal court. Will it share, says the writer, the same fate
as those complaints that have often frequently made against
him to the Director of Radio, Instructional Organization of the
Government, or to the Minister of Education?

And is it not a fact that the law is not being enforced in this country?

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THIS PAPER EXAMINED.

First Oil Lamp made on the Victorian Plan of Operas India.

ESTATE JOURNAL



